

may decide on a dissolution of Parliament. Venizelos has been particularly anxious to avoid this possibility, since it involves the calling of new elections, which mean demobilization, and the exposure of Greece, unarmed, to changing Balkan fortunes.

King Playing for Delay.
From the King's point of view, and the pledge he is understood to have given to the Kaiser, such a delay might be welcome. With Parliament dissolved it would require two months to hold another election and select a new ministry. In the meantime, in case the Teutons reached Constantinople, the situation would be entirely changed, and the opportunity for effective Greek aid to the Allies would have passed.

Again, there is the possibility that King Constantine will refuse to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, that merely the Minister of War will be changed or that M. Gourmari may be asked to form a new ministry. In any of these cases the military situation would remain unchanged, and that, at present, is the keynote of the King's policy.

Much depends on the progress of the Bulgarian campaign in Macedonia and the strength of the expeditionary force landed by the Allies to aid Serbia. Greece, equally with Serbia, is interested in defeating Bulgaria's ambition to regain the territory of which she feels she was unjustly deprived in the second Balkan war. A victorious Bulgaria, which the Premier prefers to see maintained, means a later menace to Greece, which the Premier prefers to see maintained.

Rumania, as a co-sharer under the treaty of Bucharest of the spoils of the second Balkan war, is in a similar position to Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies, while the King and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the Allies are in the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Rumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Rumanian territory, and that it might be joined by the Rumanian army. To discourage this an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of

Rumania. Thus the anxiety of the Rumanian government can be understood.

No attempt to deny the seriousness of the situation was made by the Greek Minister to London, Ioannes Genadiou, who, though he had received no news of the defeat of the Cabinet, said: "It is, of course, of great importance, if true, and presumably will provide a new crisis."

URGE RUSSIA TO STUDY U. S.

Large Crowd in Petrograd Hears Talk of Friendly Relations.

Petrograd, Nov. 4.—The first public meeting of the new Society for Promoting Mutual Friendly Relations Between Russia and America was in every way a success. The large hall in which the meeting was held was crowded, and remarks of Baron Rosen, Professor Paul N. Milukoff, Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, F. I. Reditchef, Nicolas Tougan-Baranovsky and others were warmly applauded.

The general trend of the addresses was that America was able to exert great influence on the war because of her economic power, and that Russia could profit by a study of American ideas and policies.

BERLIN FINDS BOUQUET IN ASQUITH'S SPEECH

Says Premier Admitted Central Powers' Supremacy.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public this comment on the speech of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons last Tuesday:

"Prime Minister Asquith's speech, which for several days before it was delivered had been announced with much ado, turns out to have been a collection of flat truism and glittering generalities. Mr. Asquith by backfiring repeatedly that his speech was no defence merely proves that he feels he is in the position of a defendant who throws himself upon the mercy of the court."

"Mr. Asquith's intention apparently was to demonstrate to the English and Allied nations how much England had done in the war, but since he was unable to show that, he merely pointed out the efficiency of the Central Powers and their successes."

"Mr. Asquith solemnly stated that the Germans had not advanced on the West front, which translated into plain language, means that the much exalted Anglo-French offensive failed completely. It is the unwarlike of the fact that the question may be asked, Where is the English navy, which is several times superior in number of ships to the German navy?"

"As the entire German press points out, the speech has caused observers of the war to reach the conclusion that Mr. Asquith indirectly made it in order to acknowledge the superior force of England's enemies and to confess his own inability to cope effectively with the present problems."

BRITISH TAXATION FOR U. S. CONCERNS

Agencies in England of American Firms to Pay Imposts.

London, Nov. 4.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, promulgated today an order under which agencies of American mercantile firms operating in Great Britain will be compelled to pay an income tax on the basis of their total earnings in Great Britain, including money returned to the United States.

Mitherto these agencies have paid income taxes solely on the profits expended in this country. The new tax will hit some agencies very hard, and may have the effect of discouraging the importation of what in war time are considered luxuries. Armour & Co., the Standard Oil company, and similar firms duly incorporated here and paying an income tax as such will not be affected by the new ruling.

The British government has been grappling with the agency problem for some time, trying vainly to force taxes from agencies which consistently showed no profits, due to the fact that goods were billed to them at prices making local profits impossible. It is declared, though the profit to the American factory was handsome. Agents seen today regarding the matter stated that they had not been advised of their new status. As a general rule, they have referred the subject to counsel.

EHRET'S GRANDSON DEAD

Berlin, Nov. 4.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Lieutenant Fritz Stangen, a grandson of George Ehret, the New York brewer, is dead from wounds received on the battlefield.

FIGHT TO FINISH, SAYS VON BUELOW

German Diplomat Denies He Has Peace Mission in Switzerland.

WILL NOT COME TO SEE WILSON

German Government Organ Says Chancellor Never Outlined Terms in Speech.

Lucerne, Nov. 4.—Prince von Buelow, ex-German Chancellor, declared today that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission, but that Germany was resolved to continue the war to a conclusion by arms.

The prince made it clear that he was not going to Washington to see President Wilson nor to Madrid to see King Alfonso on terms on which Germany might be willing to discuss peace. Nor is he engaged in such discussions with a papal delegate.

"Germany is united," said Prince von Buelow, "and possesses every resource in material and, above all, in unity and resolve to continue the war to its conclusion by arms."

The only allusion to American affairs was an expression of regret at the death of Herman Ridder, of New York.

Persons in Lucerne who have had Prince von Buelow under observation during the last eight days are convinced that he has conferred with no distinguished strangers, such as Monsignor Marchetti, Papal Delegate to Switzerland; Premier Salandra, or Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy; Count Erenburg, Swedish Minister to Switzerland, a leader in the supposed peace movement.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which frequently expresses the views of the government, declares it would be premature to speak of peace conditions at this time. It refers to reports that peace proposals are being discussed by German representatives in Holland, and adds:

"The Imperial Chancellor has made no such statements."

"As to various published reports concerning the interview between Emperor William and the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, the latter stated that he had made public no information in regard to the topics he had discussed with the Emperor."

London, Nov. 4.—Some of the Swedish provincial journals say that the Swedish government will soon convene a Peace Congress at The Hague or at Malmö, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen.

A dispatch from The Hague on November 2, said that at a recent conference in Amsterdam, attended by several members of the Reichstag, one of the asserted that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had expressed Germany's inclination to conclude peace in return for cession to her of Belgium, the Meuse line and Conrard, and payment of an indemnity of \$7,500,000,000.

ITALY BOUND TO ALLIES

Adhered to Agreement Not to Make a Separate Peace.

Rome, Nov. 3.—(Via Paris, Nov. 4.)—Italy adhered to the agreement signed by the Allies at London on September 5, 1915, not to make a separate peace, says the "Messaggero."

It had been supposed that Italy had bound itself to this agreement until the signature was made by the Petrograd newspaper, "Rech," that it had not. Announcement was made in London on May 24, 1915, that Italy's signature to a formal document binding her to stand or fall with her allies was imminent. Japan became a party to the agreement on October 19.

A recent Zurich dispatch intimated that the purpose of the visit to Switzerland of Prince von Buelow, ex-German Chancellor, was to discuss with ex-Premier Giolitti of Italy the possibility of bringing about a separate peace between Italy and the Teutonic Powers. There has been no declaration of war against Germany by Italy.

Washington, Nov. 4.—At the Italian Embassy today this statement was issued:

"The Italian Embassy has been instructed to deny most emphatically that any kind of attempts have been made by the Italian government to discuss peace."

SHIP DODGES AERIAL CRAFT

German Battle-Plane and Two Aeroplanes Attack with Bombs and Rifles.

London, Nov. 5.—Germany appears to be trying a new method of attack on British merchantmen—with aeroplanes. The Cork steamer Avocat reports a thirty-five-minute engagement with three hostile aeroplanes at 11 a. m. on Saturday last. One of the aeroplanes was a large battle-plane, which dropped thirty-six bombs, some of which missed the steamer by not more than seven feet.

When the bombs were exhausted the battle-plane fired on the Avocat with a machine gun. The ship's sides and decks were struck by bullets, but there were no casualties.

At a height of from 800 to 1,000 feet three aeroplanes dropped bombs and attacked the steamer with rifles. The Avocat's escape was due to zigzag manoeuvring.

SURGEON CUTS BULLET FROM SOLDIER'S HEART

Operation Performed While the Patient Is Conscious.

London, Oct. 25.—The removal of a bullet from one of the chambers of the heart, under the influence of only a local anesthetic, with the patient watching the operation, is described by an army surgeon in the "British Medical Journal." The heart was handled freely, opened with a knife, probed with heavy forceps and closed with a row of stitches, without affecting its contractions or causing the patient the slightest pain or discomfort.

"The operation was performed under a local anesthetic," writes the surgeon—"eucaine with adrenalin." The heart was exposed. No wound could be seen, but the bullet was felt at the back of the heart, either in the muscle or in the chamber of the right ventricle. It was noticed that manipulation of the heart caused the patient no pain or discomfort of any kind, though the organ occasionally missed a beat, and this, in spite of the fact that the anesthetic had been injected only into the skin and muscles of the chest wall. The patient, of course, was conscious throughout.

"The bullet was grasped and was then felt to be inside the chamber, so an incision half an inch long was made in the heart wall and the bullet removed by forceps."

SEES GERMANY BLOODLESS

Bottomley Tells Englishmen Sapping Process Must Go On.

London, Nov. 4.—In the present week's issue of "John Bull," which has a circulation of a million and a half, the editor, Horatio Bottomley, whose popular following is unquestionably the greatest in Great Britain, has an article entitled "All's Well." After foretelling the coming break-up of Germany, he says:

"The greatest, the most statesman-like and the most far-seeing newspaper in America, The New York Tribune, says we are 'bleeding Germany white.' We are, and we must bleed, bleed, bleed, until Germany is just a bloodless corpse, for all time impotent for evil."

SERB RESISTANCE STAGGERS TEUTONS

Continued from page 1

former place to Kragujevatz (important on account of its arsenal), while at Semendria the army was to ascend the Morava Valley, the historic highway to Europe by which the Turks invaded Hungary in their progress to the gates of Vienna.

To Turn Serbian Right.

This army was evidently intended to join hands with the Bulgarians, and their united forces were to turn the Serbian right, while the Belgrade army enveloped the Serbian left.

At Malakrenas a strong force of Serbian infantry, which had been concealed in the forest, attacked and drove the Germans out of a position they had dearly won, and while the enemy retreated Serbian cavalry got in among them and did heavy execution, the enemy leaving three guns on the field.

The German left had to retire six kilometres as a result. On the same evening, however, the enemy advanced again in great force and partially made good the lost ground.

From my point of vantage, a little hill called Ossite, I could plainly see the position of the German cavalry.



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VANTAGE VEERS ABOVE MASSIGES

Shifting Battle Continues Along Front in Champagne.

FRENCH WIN BACK, THEN LOSE TRENCHES

Repulse Attack at "La Courtine" Hand Grenade Fight Near Lille.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 4.—The battle north of Massiges, at the extreme right of the French line in Champagne, is still in progress. The advantage veers from one side to the other constantly, but the Germans seem to have had the better of the last twenty-four hours' fighting.

The Kaiser's troops, advancing on the same front which they attacked yesterday, from Hill 199 to the Massiges de Champagne, have stormed a large trench along a front of 800 metres. When the Germans reached the positions, Berlin says, they found only two officers and twenty-five men. The rest of the French troops were dead.

For the advanced trenches of the French front the hottest fighting is taking place. Here the Germans penetrated yesterday, but a counter attack by the French during the night drove them out again. The Kaiser's troops, with their lines reinforced, renewed the attack today, and succeeded, Paris admits, in gaining a footing at several points.

A German attack at "La Courtine," at the southernmost point of the Tarn valley, was repulsed. Along the rest of the front heavy artillery actions are reported, especially in Artois, the Givenchy wood and south of the Somme. Spirited fighting with hand grenades took place in the trenches near Lille.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Paris this afternoon says:

There occurred last night spirited fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on the Lille highway, to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast. At the same time there was going on in this region violent artillery fighting.

In the Champagne district, not far from the Chausson Farm, a prompt and energetic counter attack made it possible for us to recapture yesterday evening the major part of certain portions of advanced trenches which had been captured by some German detachments. The enemy was driven from these positions.

Stubbhorn, Cool Retreat.

With the hills in the possession of the Germans the retreat of the Shoumadia division and of those to the right and left became necessary, and on the afternoon of the 19th I saw this movement carried out with coolness and alacriness which made it one of the finest feats of the war. The men of the Morava Valley, fighting on the left, for their own fair beloved corner of the earth, to which half the Serbian fighting line of victories has made them a superb fighting force, but in this steady, stubborn, cool retreat they rose superior to all their splendid battle traditions.

The Germans were throwing out forces to right and left. Their cavalry was advancing across the plain, and the artillery from the farther side of the river was searching the woods in front of the advancing forces. Tall columns of shell fumes sprang up in eerie fashion among trees like figures on a chessboard. Slowly, yard after yard of ground was yielded, one section after another supporting its neighbor into safety.

To say that the men of Morava were as cool as on parade does not adequately describe their spirit. They were infinitely cooler. They were as gay as on a holiday. They knew they had done their duty and were doing it. They knew that as a result they had so hampered the Germans in their advance that if the progress became no more rapid the German plan was foiled. How steadfastly that Serbian battle line moved south to its new position! As I watched the Germans took Poshara, and a cloud of dust far on the left told of the blowing up by the Serbs of the Lubejevo bridge.

No Junction with Bulgars Yet.

It is now reported that the Germans have entered Palanka, near which they were at that time, but the Morava advance is unimportant, and all reports of their joining up with the Bulgarians are unfounded.

Near Palanka I visited the headquarters of Colonel Terlich, who received me in a most cordial manner and bade me stay to dinner with him.

"I wish you would tell the people of the outside world," he said when I left, "that Serbia will keep on fighting during all these dark days, for we have spoken of the worthy of the valuable friendship of the great nations allied in the cause of freedom and right."

To sum up the story of the operations on the northern front, it may be said that German progress has been lamentably insignificant. The little that has been won has been gained solely by almost unbelievable artillery strength. It has been established that the Mackensen's army does not consist of more than 150,000 men, but it is provided with artillery which would be considered army were his army composed of a million men. In the Belgrade alone 50,000 shells were poured.

It is interesting as showing that Germany is getting toward the end of her resources in men that the invading army in Serbia is a scratch force gathered from all quarters. I have spoken with prisoners who had come from the Flemish, French, Italian and Russian fronts, and from garrisons in Germany and throughout the conquered territory. Many of the prisoners are young men of eighteen, who left their homes but a few months ago. It is an army fighting without reserves. The progress of Mackensen has made involved a cost out of all proportion to the results secured, and is hopelessly behind expectations. Had the Bulgarians not entered the war the German army would never have crossed the Danube, and it was only the German attack which has permitted the Bulgarians to succeed to the extent they have done.

tions, in spite of a most desperate resistance in which he made use of jets of liquid fire.

The communication issued to-night says:

In Champagne the struggle continued throughout the day with greater activity in the region of the Chausson Farm, between Hill 199 and Massiges de Champagne. We at first drove the enemy completely from the last sections of our advanced trench, which he still held since yesterday.

At the end of the day a new attack of extreme violence permitted him to gain a footing at several points on some fronts very limited in extent and without depth. One other attack against our sector at "La Courtine" was completely repulsed. In the Vosges the artillery duel was resumed in the region of Viols, and at the same time there took place a very spirited struggle with trench guns.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement given out by German Army Headquarters says:

The Germans stormed a large trench along a front of 800 yards. Only two French officers, among them one major, and twenty-five soldiers were made prisoners. The rest of the occupants of the position were dead.

KING PETER FAILS TO HALT BULGARS

Continued from page 1

a line of communication for the transport of supplies contemplated for the river Drina, armed bands in the rear could be the source of much embarrassment, especially as it is part of Austria's plan, by thus fomenting disturbance, to aid the Bulgarian detachment on Durazzo and the shutting out of Serbia from the Adriatic.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The Berlin War Office gave out this statement:

Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops are pushing forward on both sides of the Zolnerik Mountain district, north of Kralievo. To the east thereof the Zakuwsk-Polevka-Jagodina line has been crossed. The enemy is retreating east of the Morava, our troops following. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The army of General Boyadiev (Bulgarian) has taken the Zajevar-Paracin highroad, and is advancing from the Svirjig, Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish, has been taken by storm.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL.

The official communication of the Bulgarian War Office issued Tuesday says:

Our troops continue the offensive on the road of Zajecar-Paracin. They have occupied the town of Boljervac and reached the line of Valakome-Kodrujevac in the valley of the Svirjig and Timok. After bitter fighting we reached the line of Kalafat, Prekopok, Prokopie and Planina height.

According to the statements of prisoners, King Peter was present at the engagements on this front.

In the valley of the Vlasinska River the Serbians have been ejected from their positions. Our troops have occupied the line of Seceinca-Brestovbol, capturing 600 prisoners.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The statement given out by the French War office, says:

The landing of French troops at Salonica continued without incident. There has been nothing to report for the day of November 1 along the French front, between Krivolak and Rabrovo.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL.

A statement issued by the Serbian War Office, and dated November 1, says:

The enemy attacked our northern front in force, especially our right wing, where fighting is still going on. The enemy is advancing on Kragujevatz. Our troops are retiring on positions south of this town.

On the eastern front the enemy attacked without success our positions south of the Morava. In the direction of the Nisava our left wing has had to retire before a superior force. While the centre of the enemy suffered great losses and is retiring in disorder in the direction of Bela Palanka.

The enemy made an attack toward the Timok, in the direction of Bilevatz.

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DUTCH WARSHIP RESCUES U-BOAT

German Submarine Reported Sunk Towed Into Port.

The Hague, Nov. 4.—The U.S., a German submarine in distress, was towed into Tereschelling, a Dutch island in the North Sea, by a Dutch lifeboat this morning. A Dutch torpedo boat saw rocket signals sent up by the submarine and escorted her to an anchorage. The

undersea boat is being closely guarded. She had stranded at Noordergrond.

Destruction of the German submarine U-8 was reported on March 4 last in a statement by the French Ministry of Marine, which announced that the craft had been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, the crew being taken prisoners. The British Admiralty afterward announced the sinking of the U-8, the crew being landed in Dover. It was the crew of this submarine which it was suggested might be segregated and put on trial for the war, their cases, in view of the methods of German submarine operations, being considered exceptional.

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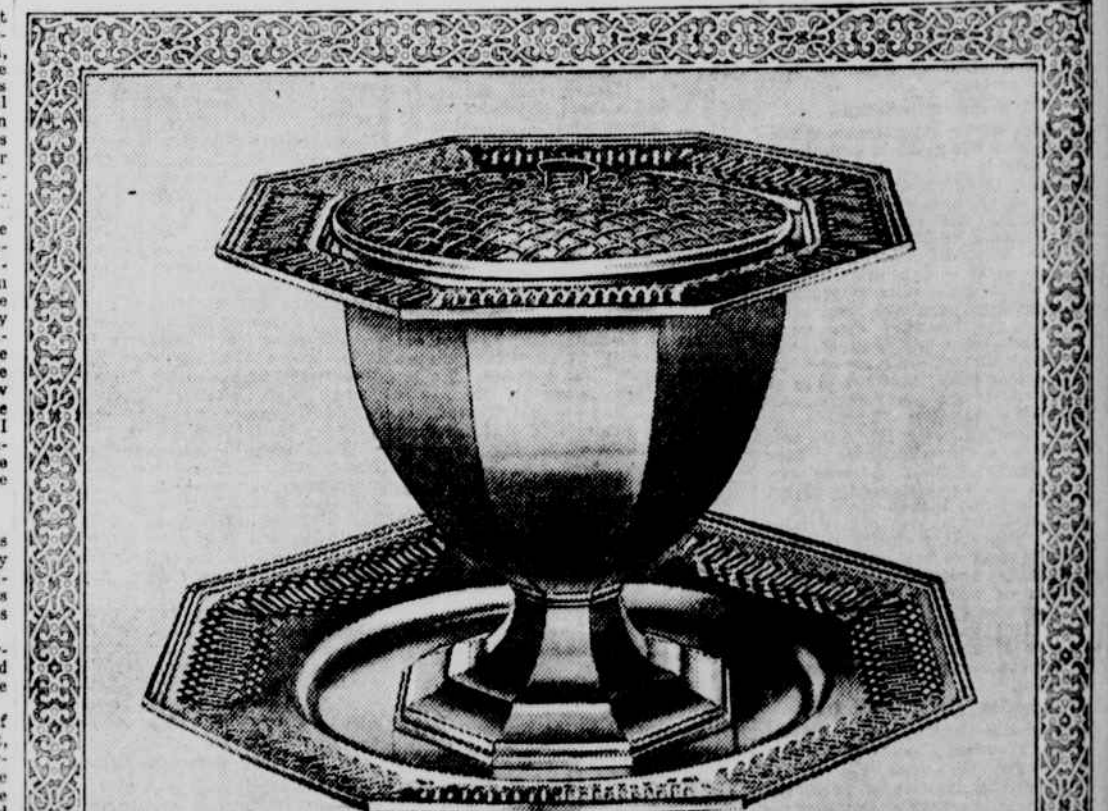
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